

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1891)

NEW SERIES No. 5591

號十初月九年三十三緒光

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1907.

三拜禮

號六十月十英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,050,000

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO.
Kobe.
OSAKA.
NAGASAKI.
LONDON.
LYONS.
NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO.
HONOLULU.
BOMBAY.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.

CHEFOO.
TIENTSIN.
PEKIN.
NEWCHWANG.
DALNY.
PORT ARTHUR.
ANTUNG.
LIOWANG.
MUKDEN.
TIE-LING.
CHANG-CHUN.

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months 5% p.a.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 3 " 3% " "

TAKRO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1907. [17]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,350,000
ABOUT MEX \$5,000,000
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,350,000
ABOUT MEX \$5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREEDNEEDLE HOUSE, E.O.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF

ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description
of Banking and Exchange Business,
receives Money in Current Account at the
rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3% " "
" 3 " 2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1907. [18]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow

Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin

Tsinaifu Tsingtau Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND

BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische

Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warshawsky & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne Frankfurt

Jacob S. H. Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,

Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,

LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. JUNG,

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. [24]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (L. 3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,000,000 (L. 417,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,

Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling
£1,000,000 at 2/- = \$10,000,000
Silver
\$11,750,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Deputy Chairman.

A. Goetz, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq.

A. Haupt, Esq.

C. R. Lenemann, Esq.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

E. Shellen, Esq.

R. Shewan, Esq.

H. A. W. Slade, Esq.

H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY

BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.

per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2% per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3% per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4% per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. [21]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER

CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [2]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £ 800,000

Shortly to be increased to £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,075,000

Shortly to be increased to £1,475,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £ 800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per

annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3% " "

" 3 " 2% " "

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Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAHERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI..... { ARCADIA..... } About 18th } Freight and
Capt. A. L. Valentini..... } Oct. } Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports { OCEANA..... } 19th Oct. } See Special
of Call..... { Capt. W. Hayward, R.M.R. } Noon. } Advertisement
LONDON and ANTWERP..... { MANILA..... } About 23rd } Freight and
Capt. F. E. Andrews, R.M.R. } Oct. } Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & { PALERMO..... } About 27th } Freight only.
YOKOHAMA..... { Capt. E. G. Jones..... } Oct. } Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & { SYRIA..... } About 10th } Freight and
YOKOHAMA..... { Capt. D. C. Grogan, R.M.R. } Nov. } Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907. [3]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

New Stock of

LINCOLN & BENNETTS'

HARD & SOFT FELT HATS

IN THE LATEST LONDON STYLES



\$5.00 each



\$7.00 each

SCOTTS' TWEED CAPS.

TELEPHONE 37.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [19]

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone
No. 75.

15, Queen's Road Central.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LIMITED.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES DURING THE CHINESE PROCESSION

AT MACAO.

SATURDAY, 19th October.

FROM HONGKONG
S.S. "SUI-AN," at 8.00 A.M.
S.S. "SUI-TAI," at 1.00 P.M.
S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," at 5.30 P.M.
FROM MACAO
at 2.00 P.M.
at 7.30 A.M.
at 9.00 P.M.

SUNDAY, 20th October.

S.S. "SUI-AN," at 7.30 A.M.
S.S. "SUI-TAI," at 1.00 P.M.
S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," at 9.00 A.M.
at 2.00 P.M.
at 7.30 A.M.
at 8.00 P.M.

N.B.—The "SUI-AN" will leave from Douglas Wharf, and the "SUI-TAI" and "HEUNGSHAN" from Company's Wharf.

Excursion Rates per "HEUNGSHAN" and "SUI-AN" on Sunday only.

Other days usual rates.

W. E. CLARKE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1907. [20]

Intimations.

One of the most prominent Medical men of
China said:

"Where Bear Brand Milk is
Known, the public will
have no further com-
plaint as to their milk
supply."

For Sale at

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

THE MUTUAL STORES,

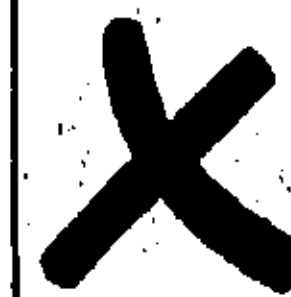
and all its BRANCHES.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.,

and the Agents—

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1907. [15]



THE CITY OF PARIS,
PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS,
2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

JUST RECEIVED

AUTUMN COSTUMES

FROM \$28. [139]

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:

EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of
all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels,
and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the
Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole
agents. [145]

Hotels.

TIFFIN

SERVED ESPECIALLY FOR BUSINESS-MEN

AT THE

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

1.00 to 2.00 o'clock.

CHEAP MONTHLY RATES. [149]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager. [146]

VICTORIA HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMKUN.)

SHAMKUN, CANTON,

ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

H. HAYNES,

Manager.

MACAO HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO.)

MACAO, CHINA.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

Capt. T. AUSTIN,

Manager.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED
EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND
TOURISTS. [151] W. FARMER, Proprietor.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 80.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1906. [14]

Notice of Firm.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for
the above Company, we shall be
pleased to give any information as to rates of
passage, &

Intimation.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Bargains.

The end of the Summer Season being at hand, we are now clearing the remainder of our Stock of

LADIES' MUSLIN BLOUSES.

SUNSHADES and WASHING SKIRTS

at Very Low Prices.

NEW STOCK of GOLF JERSEYS, MILLINERY, &c., &c., &c.,

Just arrived.

WM. POWELL, LTD., ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hotel.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.
PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.
HOT and COLD WATER throughout.
ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS (if required).
ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.
TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. ASAHI & Co., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW, the 17th October, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at their premises, No. 43, Praya East, Wanchai, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS (Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON TUESDAY, the 22nd October, 1907, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street, 100 DOZENS SLAZENGER 19.7 CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS BALLS, 44 DOHERTY AND 15 RAMSAY RACQUETS.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1907.

To Let.

TO LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at PRAYA EAST, near East Point.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1907.

TO LET.

LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9a, 9b, 9c, and 10, PRAYA EAST, formerly in the occupation of the Admiralty.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1907.

TO LET.

OFFICE—Large Front Room on First Floor, No. 19, Queen's Road Central.
Apply to—
KELLY & WALSH, LD.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon.
Apply to—
COMPRADORE, Barretto & Co.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1907.

TO BE LET.

AS from the 1st August next, No. 5 MORRISON HILL.
Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1907.

TO LET.

NO. 38, CAINE ROAD.
AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.
No. 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.
Apply to—
LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road.
OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1907.

OSAKA CATASTROPHE.

TERRIBLE SCENES IN THE YODOGAWA.

At 3.30 yesterday afternoon, the 11th inst., a series of terrific explosions occurred in a factory at Mayejima on the Bodo river, Gori-mura, Mishima District, Osaka fu, says the *Kobe Herald*. The factory belongs to Nohara Rinnosuke, of Kita-Kiutaro Cho, 1 chome, Osaka, and was established in August this year for the purpose of dealing with discarded military ammunition. It consists of a number of tents, each forty yards by twelve, and some storehouses. Of late, one hundred and twenty labourers from the neighbouring village have been engaged at the factory in emptying cartridges. Two or three days ago they completed emptying a consignment purchased from the Kure Naval Station, but 28,000 cartridges obtained from the Osaka Arsenal were conveyed to the factory on river boats the day before yesterday and were placed in three store-houses, each of which covered an area of nine tsubo. Yesterday a quantity of these cartridges was removed to the tents, where one hundred and forty work-women, under the supervision of a dozen men, were employed to break them up and sort out the lead, copper, brass, and powder. At half-past two in the afternoon, a further consignment of ammunition was sent to the factory on four fully laden boats. This cargo was being landed when a tremendous report was heard in the direction of the factory, while masses of flame and smoke poured up into the sky. An explosion, it was found, had occurred among the cartridges which were being opened in the tents, and the fire thus caused had exploded the remainder of the 28,000 cartridges in the three store-houses. The scene which ensued was a ghastly one, many of the one hundred and forty work-people, many of whom were women, being blown bodily into the air or hurled against the wooden fence enclosing the compound, while many others were struck by the flying bullets and fragments of cartridge cases. So tremendous was the explosion that the sound is said to have been heard at a distance of three *ri* (nearly eight miles). But this was not the worst of the catastrophe, for a spark caught the ammunition which, as previously stated, was being unloaded from boats on the river, and another great explosion ensued. One of the boats was immediately enveloped in flames, but the others fortunately succeeded in weighing anchor and getting out of danger. The labourers engaged in landing the ammunition were panic-stricken and some of them were drowned in trying to effect their escape. At the time the latest report was despatched the factory was still burning and it was impossible to accurately compute the number of persons killed and injured, but up to ten o'clock last night sixty-six dead bodies had been recovered and forty-three injured persons were under treatment. Most of the injured people are terribly scorched, and the scene at the neighbouring Temples, which have been turned into temporary hospitals, is said to be indescribable. On news of the disaster being received, Mr. Ikegami, the head of the Osaka Police Administration, immediately proceeded to the locality, and a large number of doctors and nurses were despatched to the scene. The fire brigades from several villages also hastened to the factory, but they had to work under great difficulties, as ammunition was still exploding and quantities of bullets and fragments of metal were flying about. The fire was consequently still in progress at a late hour last night.

THE PALE GUM HABIT.

Philadelphia, September 3.
A victim of her own habit of chewing gum almost incessantly, Miss Elizabeth Goodwin, 21 years old, died yesterday in the Samaritan Hospital from lockjaw. For ten years she had been addicted to the chewing gum habit, and her jaws, which worked incessantly, finally became clamped. She died in agony as her fiancé, to whom she was to have been married next month, stood by her bedside. Miss Goodwin acquired the habit when a child, and in school she was punished frequently for slipping gum into her mouth. The teachers were unable, however, to make her give up the habit, and at home she chewed almost constantly. Her parents remonstrated with her, but their scoldings were fruitless. In corners of the house, on the backs of chairs, under the tables and on the bed posts they found the chewed bars where the girl had pushed them so as to chew them again when she had no money with which to buy fresh gum. When the young woman became engaged several months ago her fiancé asked her to give up the habit. He told her it made him nervous to watch her jaws moving constantly, and Miss Goodwin made a determined effort to give up the habit. She was unable to do so, and several days ago was taken to the hospital suffering from lockjaw.

MILLIONS IN NEEDLES.

More than \$3,000,000 worth of needles was sold in the United States last year, according to William R. Stewart, in the initial number of the American Business Man. Mr. Stewart says: "In the United States at the present time there is not a single hand-sewing needle made. All of the many millions which annually are sold in this country are imported from Europe, principally from England. France has only one needle factory, Germany only three of any importance, and Russia but one. In England, the needle-making centre is at Redditch, where fifty-five firms, large and small, are located. More than 400,000,000 needles a year—about 1,250,000 a day—when Sundays and holidays are excluded—are the product of the factories. Fish bones are also made at a number of them. "But if the United States does not make needles for hand-sewing it is prominent in the manufacture of sewing machine needles. For the sewing machine is essentially an American production, and its most important single feature is the needle which makes the lock-stitch, invented by Elias Howe in 1850. It is estimated that about 8 per cent. of all the operative labour involved in the construction of the sewing machine is employed in making the needle."

PUGET SOUND AND CHINA.

While there was a sharp decline in imports from China during the month of August, the exports through Puget Sound ports totalled \$30,000, a gain of 300 per cent. over shipments in August, 1906. The gain is impressive because it shows that China, having put an end to the boycott agitation, is now looking with greater favour upon American goods. In recent years Chinese trade has been a subject of increasing concern to American shippers who are interested in the commerce of the Orient, and there has been everywhere a very earnest effort to develop fully the possibilities of the empire in this particular. Puget Sound expects to play, and should play, an important part in the development of closer trade relations with China. The sharp increase in exports during the month of August is an indication, not merely of a revival of Chinese buying in the American market, but of an actual extension of American commerce in the great Oriental empire. The fact is, despite the boycott, which was not supported in official circles, China has been showing increased interest in America and American goods, and at the same time has indicated a very healthy desire to cultivate closer commercial and political relations with this country. In such circumstances, the American people, and the American government, should not be slow to meet these friendly advances. It means something to trade with China. It means something for the producers, manufacturers, merchants and sailors of this country, and hence no effort should be spared to cultivate closer relations with the Peking government, and the vast populations for which it speaks. Those who contribute in any manner to the over-sea commerce of Puget Sound are vitally interested in the revival and extension of our trade with the Chinese empire, and they may be expected to do the needful thing in encouraging and developing these rich possibilities.—*Seattle Post*.

For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$8.00 per Bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907.

HUMBER CYCLES.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Cycles Makers.

ROYAL WARRANTS

TO H.M. KING EDWARD VII. AND H.B.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

WITH THE LATEST, BEST 3 SPEEDGEAR, GEAR CASES AND DUNLOP TYRES. From \$120 to \$150 each. GUARANTEE FOR 3 YEARS.

WILL CLIMB ANY HILL ON THE LOW GEAR. *Portsmouth Evening News*:—"For 38 years the name of the HUMBER has been as a guarantee of good workmanship."

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

AGENTS, 11, D'AGUILAR STREET and KOWLOON. Hongkong, 10th July, 1907.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the treatment of all kinds of ailments, is a French preparation of the most refined and purest of the medicinal plants, and is a guarantee of good workmanship. THERAPION No. 1 is a powerful purgative, and is used for the treatment of all kinds of ailments, and is a guarantee of good workmanship. THERAPION No. 2 is a powerful purgative, and is used for the treatment of all kinds of ailments, and is a guarantee of good workmanship. THERAPION No. 3 is a powerful purgative, and is used for the treatment of all kinds of ailments, and is a guarantee of good workmanship.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned, against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy. THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907.

Intimations.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that HO FUK alias HO YUT PO, carrying on business at Kong Mun, in the Saiwui di tchi, in the Empire of China, under the style or firm of SHUN YICK HO FUK & Co., has, on the 30th day of July, 1907, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:— The representation of a scroll bearing thereon the Chinese characters 信益 (Shun Yick Ho Fuk & Co.). The representation of a shield supported on either side by two Chinese boys and having thereon depicted two flags in a recumbent position and facing each other. The representation of a Chinese incense burner directly beneath the shield and between the two Chinese boys; in the name of HO FUK alias HO YUT PO, who claims to be the sole proprietor thereof. The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicant in respect of TEA in Class 42. A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the undersigned. Dated the 16th day of August, 1907. WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors for the Applicant.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD. (CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,000,000.) Undertakes and Executes THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., &c. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS. 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour. SUNDAYS. 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes. 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes. 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes. 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes. 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes. 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes. 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes. 5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes. 8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes. NIGHT CARS as on Week Days. SATURDAYS. Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m. SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 4th June, 1907.

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK BY SIEMSEN & Co., Agents for HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA. Hongkong, 29th July, 1907.

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LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND. PRICE VERY MODERATE. Hongkong, 16th September, 1907.

LEE YEE HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOILET REQUISITES FOR SALE. 12, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907.

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

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THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING will be held at the Jockey Club Offices (Hongkong Club Annex), on SATURDAY, 19th October, at 12.30 P.M. Hongkong, 7th October, 1907.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned at 12.30 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 25th instant. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents, Canton Insurance Office, Limited. Hongkong, 4th October, 1907.

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, WINE, SPIRIT and COAL MERCHANTS and GENERAL STOREKEEPERS. Just Unpacked. BARCLAY PERKIN'S 'TOUT' in pints and Baby bottles. FRENCH SYRUPS GRENADINE, GROSEILLE, &c. VICHY, PERRIER, ROCHEMAURE AND OTHER FRENCH MINERAL WATERS ALSO Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS suitable for Pic-nic. Hongkong, 15th May, 1907.

PATHE FRERES, PARIS.

CINEMATOGRAPHS AND FILMS.

NEW FILMS ARRIVE WEEKLY. Price 45 cents (Straits Currency) per metre. SOLE AGENT FOR The Straits, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Siam, Hongkong, The Philippines, &c. F. DREYFUS, 19, Stamford Road, Singapore.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL and PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS. GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG. SOAP and SODA MANUFACTURERS. SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c. Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c. EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK. AT REASONABLE PRICES. Hongkong, 7th March, 1907.

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Intimation.

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(LIMITED),
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1907.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1907.

OPENING OF THE PIRACY
SEASON.

Readers must have noted with no little interest the curious concatenation of events recorded in our news columns yesterday, whereby a series of official telegrams which had passed between the Waiwupu and the Viceroy of the two Kwang on the subject of the suppression of piracy was illustrated and strengthened by the account of a particularly daring robbery which was committed within the waters of the Colony, in the early part of this month. It is needless to say that no attempt was made to invoke "the long arm of coincidence," the favourite device of the dramatist, and our assurance may be emphasised by reference to two distinct cases of a similar character which have happened within the past ten days. When the question as to the advisability of purchasing an additional firefloat for the protection of the shipping in Hongkong harbour was under discussion, and while we were combating the arguments of those who were opposed to the Government's proposal, an oil fire, which blazed for twelve or fourteen hours and at one time threatened the safety of several vessels, broke out on board a heavily laden junk then lying at the Dangerous Goods Anchorage. That example of a strange coincidence was certainly calculated to point the moral and adorn the tale. Then, again, when we had finished contending against the fatality of those who favoured the flotation of loans to meet extraordinary expenditure, the sudden and unexpected drop in the value of silver came as a final and conclusive argument against the adoption of a policy which would land the Colony in the quagmire of insolvency. Returning to our original point, there is much in the three telegrams amounting to piracy in the Canton delta to arouse comment and awaken speculation regarding the action to be taken by the Canton authorities in the future. It is clear from the tenor of those telegrams that the British Minister at Peking has made representations to the Waiwupu which have led that body to understand that unless immediate and decisive steps are taken to patrol the waterways of Southern China, and to protect peaceful traders from the raids of those pestiferous gangs of freebooters who infest the Canton delta, it will be for Great Britain to consider whether those duties shall not be undertaken by the mosquito fleet attached to the China squadron. In this instance, Great Britain, as represented by Sir John Jordan, can lay down the law to the Waiwupu, well knowing that should the Chinese Imperial authorities fail to implement their promises she will have the co-operation of all the foreign Powers whose interests are at stake. And right shrewdly do the members of the Waiwupu realise that fact, as the telegram to the Viceroy shows: "We ought to lose no time in ameliorating this state of affairs to avoid their interference." There lies China's position in a nutshell, and it hardly needed the British Admiral's statement—that the Chinese gunboats attached to the Kwangtung service are absolutely useless for the purpose of suppressing piracy—to emphasise the necessity for a radical change in the direction of reform, if China would still retain her control over the policing of the Pearl river, its tributaries and side channels. As to the authority which should be empowered to direct operations against the pirates and secure the safety of trading vessels, the Waiwupu as well as the Viceroy strongly object to the suggestion that it should be delegated to the Commissioner of Customs. The Viceroy seems to fear that if any foreigner should be allowed to deal with the matter—even although that foreigner were in the service of the Chinese Imperial Government—there might be a possibility of the rights of the Provincial authorities being infringed. It cannot be denied, however, that whatever department has had charge of the policing arrangements of Southern China in the past it has failed most lamentably to carry out its functions. It has encouraged piracy by demonstrating its own incompetence to lay the marauders by the heels. The Viceroy has the calm assurance to telegraph that the crime of piracy is endemic in Kwangtung province. Let Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States take concerted action to root out the disease and then we shall see whether it is endemic or not. It has been endemic, says the Viceroy, since time immemorial, as if that very fact gave it a status in the eyes of officialdom, a *locus standi* in the internal economy of the province. He is also of opinion that: "If a thorough investigation be not undertaken and effectual regulations not formulated it would be impossible to effect any reform." An investigation of what?—to discover whether there have been piracies of late years, or whether the travellers' tales are not, after all, mere moonshine? And regulations to regulate what?—the definite periods when the Chinese gunboats shall visit certain waterways, so that the pirates may not be disturbed at their operations by unseasonable interruptions? We have had all the investigations that are necessary, and what good has resulted from them? As for regulations, the only regulation requisite is that the gunboats should understand that their duty is to inspire such a holy terror in the hearts of the miscreants, who batten at leisure on their spoils, that piracy will be swept out of existence. Two hundred thousand taels have been set aside towards the initiation of a river patrol service, which we assume, will be under the gentleman who carries the title of Admiral of the Kwangtung fleet and Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung army, and four additional fast gunboats are to be purchased at once. We trust that "additional" is not also to be taken as a synonym for "similar," for it is doubtful whether the present gunboats are capable of standing up against a piratical attack by those who sail under the "Jolly Roger." If these telegrams mean anything at all they mean that at last the Chinese authorities are about to adopt energetic measures to stamp out the "immemorial" complaint, not because they are anxious to interfere with the livelihood of the buccaners but because they recognise that if they fail to meet the demands of the Powers their last chance of preserving their independence of action on the waterways will be forcibly wrested from them.

ANOTHER pony was found by Sergeant Appleton wandering about the streets of Yau-ma-tei last night. The animal belonged to Wong Kan, a trader, of 39, Station Street, Mongkok, and he was arrested. To secure his liberty he deposited \$10 at the Station. This morning, Mr. Hazledorn forfeited the bail money owing to the non-appearance of the accused when the case was called.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE quarantine on vessels arriving at Amoy from Hongkong has been removed.

It is officially announced that the British Post Office at Tientsin will not be closed, but will remain open.

MR. TATE's recent visit to Japan was being followed with the most extraordinary attention by the United States Press, and reports amounting to thousands of words have been poured in from Nagasaki by the special correspondents.

THE Chinese merchants of Songjin and Shippo in north-eastern Korea have secretly pledged themselves not to ship their cod in Japanese vessels. The American Silk Association is reported to have resolved to boycott the Japanese Silk Guild.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt's announcement that the Pacific Fleet will sail on December 15 has led to a renewed outburst in the French newspapers. Alarmist views are taken of what will be the result of the fleet's sailing to the Pacific. The New York Sun, a Jingoist paper, predicts war.

THE following details arrived from North China per s.s. *Kutchow* on 14th instant:—3rd Middlesex Regt.: 11 N. C. O.'s and men, 1st Essex Regt.: One man en route to India. S. & T. Corps: 2 civil subordinates and 2 followers en route to India. 47th Sikhs: One man en route to India.

MESSRS. Melchers & Co. write to point out, in connection with yesterday's leading article on shipping interests, that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are not the owners but the agents of the steamers running between Bangkok and Swatow. These steamers, it is also explained, are the property of the Norddeutscher Lloyd and fly the German flag.

THE promoters of the Japan Steamship Company, having realised that the concern could not be successfully floated under present financial conditions in Japan, it is stated, will hold a meeting in a few days to adopt an official resolution to wind up the concern. The share money paid by shareholders is said to amount to about ¥1,300,000, which will be refunded with interest at a fair rate. It is believed that the promoting expenses paid out will be borne by the steamship owners who have given support to the scheme.

A FILIPINO fireman aboard the steamer *Mauban*, lying at the Kowloon Docks, got himself into trouble yesterday. After coming off duty in the afternoon he could find nothing to do to keep himself busy. He therefore returned to the engine-room, where he found a coiled chipping one of the boilers. The fireman saw his chance to pass a few minutes and amused himself by hammering the Chinaman. When he was finished the Chinaman gave him in charge for assault. He appeared before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, this morning, at the Police Court, and paid a fine of \$4.

TONG FUK, a trader, brought an action in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, this morning, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, acting Chief Justice, against one Wong Fat to recover \$105, balance due for work and labour done and material supplied. Mr. Crowther Smith, of Messrs. Almadia and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Harding for the defendant. The plaintiff said that on the 17th April, 1905 he entered into a contract with the defendant to do certain work, which he had completed. Cross-examined by Mr. Harding, he said that under the contract he had to make a tennis court at Dr. Wright's residence, to water the ground and roll it. He also agreed that the grass should be growing before the contract was finally completed. Witness was sub-contractor to the defendant. He denied that for a week at a time he had no men at work on the lawn. Further evidence was heard, and judgment for the defendant was entered.

At a regular convocation of the Naval and Military Royal Arch Chapter held in the Masonic Hall on the 15th inst., the election and installation of officers were successful, fully carried out by M. E. Comp. (Hon.)ley, assisted by M. E. Comp. A. W. Hill and Daog Chee, owing to the unavoidable absence of M. E. Comp. Dr. G. P. Jordan. The following is a list of the officers for the ensuing year: M. E. Z. M. Comp. J. Mc. I. Gibson, M. E. J. M. E. Comp. J. Smith, M. E. J. M. E. Comp. J. H. Hutchison, Scribe E. E. Comp. J. J. Blake, Scribe N. E. Comp. L. Stock, Treasurer M. E. Comp. H. Horley, P. Z., Prime Sovereign E. Comp. N. A. Johansson, Sen. Sovereign E. Comp. E. Stonehouse, Jur. Sovereign E. Comp. A. Courte, Chancellor E. Comp. W. H. W. Tiltman, Steward E. Comp. G. R. Lindblom, and Janitor E. Comp. J. Vanston.

GOVERNOR-General Oshima of Kwantung and Governor Goto of the South Manchuria Railway are on a visit to Tokio in connection with the forthcoming simplification of the administrative machinery and the unification of diplomatic powers in Manchuria. Prominent Japanese propose the establishment of an Oriental Colonisation Company, primarily to operate in Korea by sending well-qualified and organized immigrants to cultivate the barren lands there with the assistance of the proposed Colonial Bank. At the same time the Company would co-operate in assisting native farmers. These measures would secure a sufficient increase in the revenue of Korea for administrative purposes, while the Japanese would obtain self-supplied food. Prince Ito and other influential personages support the scheme. It is not proposed, however, to carry it into effect for one year.

S.S. "SAINAM" ASHORE.

RE-FLOATED AND DOCKED FOR REPAIRS.

Wuchow, 14th October, 1907.
Telegraphic news was received here yesterday morning from Yuet Sing to the effect that the s.s. *Sainam* had run aground at Long Island, 8 miles below Yuet Sing, in a dense fog. On receipt of the news Mr. S. Robin immediately proceeded down river, to render assistance. Mr. J. Clive, Harbour Master at Wuchow, and Capt. A. W. Dixon, agent for the West River S.S. Company, also went down in the *Robin* to the *Sainam*. No further particulars are to hand, but it is understood locally that the vessel has sustained no serious damage. It is very unfortunate that the *Sainam* should have run aground at this time of the year owing to the river falling rapidly. Since the *Sainam* got ashore the water has fallen nearly 4 feet.

It is hoped that the British gunboats *Robin* and *Sandwyer* will succeed in towing the *Sainam* off in the course of a day or two.

[The *Sainam* has since been re-floated and docked at Kowloon for repairs.—Ed., H.K.T.]

THE GERMAN MAIL.

DEPARTURE FROM COLOMBO.

Messrs. Melchers & Co. received a telegram from Colombo to-day stating that the Imperial German mail steamship *Prinz Ludwig* will leave Colombo on Friday, the 18th inst., and probably may be expected on or about Monday, the 28th inst. The steamer was detained at Antwerp for eight days on account of strike.

CUTE CHINESE HOUSEBOY.

TURNS CHIEF JUSTICE'S RESIDENCE INTO A RESTAURANT.

During the absence of Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice of Hongkong, on a vacation in Japan, his residence, "Eyre," the Peak, has been turned into a restaurant. Such was the strange revelation made in the Police Court, this morning, by Police Sergeant Gordon, of Mount Gough Police Station, during the hearing of a case. Lau Chung, a house coolie, residing at 6, Des Voeux Road Central, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazledorn with being found in the servants' quarters of the "Eyre" yesterday afternoon without the permission of the occupier.

"I went there at the 'boy's' invitation," said accused in answer to the charge.

"But did you have the occupier's permission?" asked the Court.

"The occupier was not there," came the reply.

Yesterday afternoon, while on patrol duty, Sergeant Gordon received information that there was "something doing" at the "Eyre." The sergeant started out to investigate and on reaching the premises he was surprised to find about fifty Chinamen who had gone in the Peak to celebrate the Chung Yung festival seated around small tables in the garden, sipping tea, and taking in the scenery. Notices had been posted all round the garden advertising the fact that tea and cakes were sold there. The refreshments were provided by the "boy" of the house. When the "guests" had retired, Sergeant Gordon took a trip to the back of the house and found accused in the servants' quarters, putting on his coat, ready to leave.

His Worship:—Are you going to prosecute the "boy"?

Sergeant Gordon:—Yes, your Worship. The case was then adjourned to allow a summons to be served on the house "boy" for keeping an eating-house without a licence, when both cases will be heard together. Accused was released on bail of \$10.

Two hawkers were seen yesterday afternoon dispensing *samsu* to Chung Yung holiday makers at the Peak yesterday. Sergeant Gordon discovered that they had no permit and took them to the Mount Gough lock-up. This morning, at the Police Court, Mr. Melbourne fined them \$10 apiece.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN PRICE OF CIGARETTES.

The *Japan Chronicle* says: The Government has incorporated the three monopoly offices—the Tobacco, Salt and Camphor, into one, with a view to doing away with superfluous hands and effecting economies generally. At the same time the authorities are investigating means for obtaining increased revenue from the monopolies, in order to make good deficit in the revenue. We are informed that as the first step towards increasing the revenue, the authorities have decided to raise the price of tobacco. The supply of leaf tobacco produced in Japan, it is stated, has fallen short of late to meet the greatest demands of the Japanese consumers, as shown by the continued scarcity of the supply of the better classes of cigarettes. So scarce has been the supply of leaf tobacco that the demand for cigarettes and cut tobacco cannot be filled without importing the foreign leaf. The Government proposes to reduce the production of cut tobacco to the lowest possible minimum, and to increase the production of those cigarettes which have proved the most lucrative, and to raise the price—the "Fuji" brand from 10 to 24 sen, the "Shikishima" from 8 to 20 sen, the "Yamato" from 10 to 16 sen, the "Asahi" from 6 to 10 sen and the "Yamatsukura" from 5 to 6 sen. At the same time that the prices are raised, the names of all "brands" will be changed. The quality of the "Yamato" and lower grades will be lowered, with a view to encouraging the sales of the better qualities. It is expected by the Government that the change will bring in an additional revenue of between ¥16,000,000 and ¥18,000,000. The new prices will be put into force on April next.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

PURSUING THE BANDITS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 15th October.

A Yumchow correspondent writes that some time ago, when the information reached him that about a hundred bandits were harbouring in a cave called Shuk Fui Tung, Commander Kwok at once proceeded to the place with the seventeenth regiment to attack the insurgents. Before the Imperial troops' arrival at their lair, however, the bandits fled in all directions. The troops then pursued them over the country and succeeded in killing more than ten of them besides wounding a great number during the various encounters.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The collection of likin dues by the Canton Likin Bureau for the eighth month of the present year is stated at Taels 151,295.61.

NOTORIOUS PIRATE CAPTURED.

The notorious robber, named Wu Kut-on, was escorted to Canton under the charge of a military officer, from the prefecture of Chauchow, the other day. This robber is to undergo his trial here. He is the leading spirit in connection with the piracy of a certain steamer, and a large sum of money has been offered as reward for his capture by a foreign firm. He fled and took refuge in the district of Kong-shing in the prefecture of Chauchow. Colonel Yang of Chauchow attacked his stronghold with troops; he and his men stoutly resisted the attack for several hours before he was overcome. During the struggle two of the military officers were seriously wounded.

JUNK PIRATED.

On the 28th day of the 8th moon, a junk fully laden with cargo was proceeding to Fatsien from the prefecture of Waichow. On arrival at a place called Wang Lik, it was pirated by a gang of robbers, who made off with all the cargo that they could lay their hands on in the junk. The junk owner has now reported the case to the Authorities. The loss sustained by the owners is stated at several thousand dollars.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

The residents of Lung Kai Street in Honam reported to the Honam Police that a Japanese has established a brothel room in that street to the annoyance of the neighbourhood, and requested the Authorities to deal with the matter and have the source of annoyance removed. The Authorities have replied stating that the Japanese Consul at Canton will be requested to give orders for the closing of this establishment.

MILITARY AND NAVAL RETURNS.

In accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of War at Peking (Luchunpo) a return of the number of military officers together with their names and ages at present on the military staff of the province of Kwangtung, with a statement of the estimated funds required for the maintenance of the military and naval forces, ammunition, etc. annually, are to be submitted to that Ministry twice a year. The Authorities are now preparing the statements and will forward them to the Capital by the middle of the present moon. It is reported that such statements will be required to be forwarded to the Capital henceforth half-yearly.

INDEMNITY PAYMENT.

The annual payment from the province of Kwangtung towards the foreign indemnity amounts to Taels 720,000 to be paid in four quarterly instalments. H.E. the Viceroy has instructed the Canton Likin Bureau to get ready this quarter's instalment to be forwarded to the North.

STREET HAWKERS.

The prohibition of street vendors by the police under the supervision of the exacting Provincial Judge, Kung Sum, Team, was carried out with effect during his time, but since his handing over charge of office the restriction has been greatly relaxed, and the streets are again crowded with street hawkers, and the police are not seen to be interfering with these obstructionists.

MACAO FESTIVALS.

On account of some Chinese festivals in Macao which will take place on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant, the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company will run their s.s. *Hypan* from Canton to Macao on an excursion trip, leaving this port on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 5 o'clock, and returning on the following evening from the Portuguese Colony. It is expected a large number of visitors will avail themselves of this opportunity to make an excursion to the neighbouring port.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 16th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately over N. China, and a slight fall has occurred also at the Southern stations.

Pressure remains low over the China Sea to the Southward of the Paracels, and apparently a depression is developing over Central China. The highest pressure is probably over Japan, but the returns from thence are not yet to hand.

Fresh to moderate N.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and fresh and strong N.E. and E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N.E. and E. winds, fresh to moderate; fair.
2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hailan, same as N.E. winds, strong.

WUCHOW NOTES.

CHANGE.

Wuchow, 14th October.
Mr. H. Darby-Tyndall, of the Wuchow Customs, has been transferred to Kowloon. Mr. Tyndall left for Hongkong by s.s. *Indian* and had a great send-off from the Chinese indoor staff.

Mr. A. Wilson from home leave is expected to be appointed to the Wuchow Customs.

SHOOTING MATCH.

A return shooting match was fired a couple days ago between teams representing H. M. S. *Robin* and the Wuchow Recreation Club. The local men did much better than usual and put up a good shoot. The Navy were, however, victorious by the narrow margin of 3 points. The following are the scores:—

H.M.S. "Robin."		Wuchow Recreation Club.	
A. Lindsay...	22	J. Jay...	20
C. Searle...	21	C. Komaroff...	24
B. Truss...	21	C. Borglof...	19
J. Bachelor...	22	E. Watson...	19
A. Watson...	21	A. Daniel...	19
F. Marshall...	18	L. Jones...	21
Total 125		Total 122	

GERMAN VESSEL IN DISTRESS.

EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

The German steamer *Marcellus*, of the Hamburg-America Line, arrived in Yokohama harbour on Thursday evening, in distress.

The *Marcellus*, says the *Japan Herald*, was bound from Moji for San Francisco, and left the former port on the 15th ultimo at 3 p.m., at which time a fine breeze was blowing. On the 17th at 10 a.m. the ship was out of the Bungo Channel, but she had hardly entered the Pacific before she was caught in a gale, and commenced to ship water over the decks. The wind was blowing from N.N.E. During the afternoon the wind increased, and in the evening the *Marcellus* was about in the centre of a typhoon.

At 8 p.m. a steamship connecting the steering gear on the bridge with the engine was broken off by the heavy sea, and water began to pour into the engine room through the leak thus left, with the result that the engine was stopped.

Almost simultaneously a bulthead parting, the bunkers from the engine room gave way, and a mixture of coal and water rushed into the engine room, filling all parts of the engine.

Now began a hard time for the crew. One of the ladders leading from deck up to the bridge was entirely torn off by the sea and washed overboard, while one of the ventilators leading down to the stokehold on the starboard side met with the same fate. Most of the piping on deck supplying the winches with steam was likewise torn off, and even one of the doors of the steering house on the bridge was washed away. Away aft the deck-telegraph and the patent-led winch were washed overboard.

The worst damage done, however, was on the port side, just before the bridge, where the sea tore a hole in the deck, through which the water poured down into the forehold. One of the sailors, an American, was seen forward on the forecastle, head to remove the ventilator and put canvas covers over the holes; but he was caught by a sea and washed down amidships.

From then on until Saturday night (the 21st), all hands, including officers and sailors and firemen, were kept working day and night, bailing water out of the engine room with buckets. Even the cook had to stay in the galley as long as 21 hours on a stretch, standing by to give the men an occasional bite to eat. On Saturday night their work was to far, crowded with success that they could think of having a little rest, and they were then divided into gangs, working six hours and resting three hours. On Monday last the ship was able to move her engines again very slowly, and at last managed to reach Yokohama. After being repaired she will resume her voyage to the Golden Gate.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The monthly competitions for the Robertson Farewell cup was held at Happy Valley from the 12th to 14th October, 1907. The following returns were made:—

ROBERTSON FAREWELL CUP.

Mr. J. K. Grant	94—14=80
Mr. T. S. Forrest	84—4=84
Mr. E. J. Grist	85—5=85
Mr. E. V. D. Parr	92—6=86
Mr. T. C. Gray	93—7=86

(4 entries).

POOL.

Mr. J. K. Grant	94—16=78
Mr. T. S. Forrest	84—2=82
Mr. D. B. Murray	94—12=82
Mr. E. J. Grist	85—2=83
Mr. E. V. D. Parr	92—8=84
Mr. T. C. Gray	93—9=84

(15 entries).

* Winner of Cup and Pool.

The Profession Pairs Competition was won by Messrs. Forrest and Mosley who beat Messrs. Parr and Worcester in the final by 4 up and 3 to play.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

German (*Prins Waldemar*) 17th inst.
English (*Arctalia*) 19th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 20th inst.
American (*Korea*) 21st inst.
German (*Klitta*) 22nd inst.

The H. A. L. s.s. *Dalerga* left Shanghai on 16th inst. at 6 a.m., and may be expected here on 19th inst. at daylight.

The Mogul Line s.s. *Abdell* from Glasgow and Liverpool left Singapore yesterday morning, and is due here on 22nd inst.

The C. P. R. Co's s.s. *Montezuma* arrived at Shanghai at 5 a.m. on 15th inst., and left again at 6 p.m. same day, for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 1 p.m. on 16th inst. The C. P. R. Co's s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki at 2 a.m. on 16th inst., and left again at 4 p.m. same day, for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 8 p.m. on 17th inst.

Telegrams.

[Ruters.]

Crosby Hall.

London, 14th October.

Lord Curzon, subscribing ten guineas to the fund to save Crosby Hall, declares that its destruction would be a national loss, and almost a national disgrace.

The King has written to the County Council hoping that the building will be saved.

Loss of a Steamer on Lake Superior.
The steamer *Cypress* foundered in a terrific storm on Lake Superior.

Twenty-four were drowned and one saved.

Later.

The Emperor Francis Joseph.

The condition of the Emperor Francis Joseph is more encouraging.

His Majesty received in audience Baron von Aehrenthal, Minister for Foreign Affairs, yesterday, the interview lasting 45 minutes.

The Price of Wheat.

The price of wheat in England is now 33/3 per quarter.

It has risen an average of 4/- since 1st instant, and 14/- since 1st September, and is still rising.

This, which portends exceptionally dear bread in the coming winter, is attributed to the smallness of the English field (of culture), the pooriness of foreign crops, and the failure of the area of supply to extend commensurately with the demand of the world.

COST OF THE PHILIPPINES.

NOT PROFITABLE IN C.S.H.

According to a Washington despatch of 3rd ult., for some time the question: What have the Philippines cost us? has been troubling many persons, and various attempts have been made to answer it. The question was often asked at the last session of Congress, informally if not on the floor of the House or Senate, but no one seemed competent to make answer. The probability is that the islands have been an expense to this country of more than \$300,000,000, and this opinion is expressed by some of those who are best informed on the subject; yet owing to the many considerations involved and the peculiar methods of book-keeping in use by some departments of the Government, the answer is likely always to be one of those problems propounded by the Sphinx—never to be solved.

But whatever the cost may have been to date, or whatever it may be in the future, the Bureau of Insular Affairs does not like to have included in it the \$100,000,000 paid to Spain at the close of the Spanish-American war, which sum is commonly taken by the public as the basic sum from which to estimate the cost of the Philippines. Major Francis McIntire, assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, says that Spain wished this country to assume the Philippine debt, the Porto Rico debt, and also the enormous debt of Cuba, and that in the end the United States Commissioners agreed to pay Spain \$100,000,000 in full satisfaction, and that by act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, there was appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the obligations of the treaty between the United States and Spain the sum of \$200,000,000, and that "the object of the appropriation is as stated, nor does the word Philippines or any reference to those islands occur in the act of appropriation."

The treaty itself, he says, embodies no statement to the effect that \$200,000,000 is to be paid for the cession of the Philippines to the United States. The two provisions, however, of the treaty relating to the United States Philippine islands and providing for the payment of \$200,000,000 to Spain are in the same article of the treaty. This, however, would not alone be a basis for the claim that the \$200,000,000 was paid for the Philippines. This is, in general, based on the discussion which led up to the treaty.

There seem to be few persons who claim now that the Philippines should be retained by the United States as a financial proposition. Most of those who have recently expressed themselves on the subject have put it on a high moral plane and have declared, as President McKinley declared, that there must be no thought of hauling down the flag or withdrawing from the responsibility which this country voluntarily assumed. They hold, as McKinley held, and as Secretary Taft holds, that it is the duty of this country to give the best possible opportunity to the natives of the Philippines to become educated, elevated and civilized according to the Western standards of civilization, in order that they may demonstrate their fitness for the responsibilities of self-government.

Many believe that these people can never be unified or educated to a point where they can successfully govern themselves. It is insisted that where American occupation of a province has been abandoned for even two years the fine roads built by the Spaniards have been allowed to lapse into decay, and the plankton on steel and iron bridges has been carried off, leaving the skeletons bare above signs which the traveler is forced to ford as in the days before civilization influences were let loose for the advancement of the natives.

Even the question whether the Filipinos would be loyal to themselves and the American Government or whether they would side with an invader in the case of war, or indeed whether they would not pursue the course of setting up their own Government and again fighting for independence, is debated with warmth by men who have been in the islands and profess to be well acquainted with the people and their ideas.

It is easy to believe, therefore, that the Philippine question may be a live issue in the next Congress, and that the question of this country's obligations toward the Philippines will be exhaustively probed, especially by those who do not favor holding on to outlying possessions which they fully believe can never be Americanized, and which may always be a big source of expense.—S. C. CHAPMAN.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL REFORM.

Writing on 24th Sept., the Peking correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* says:—Duke Tsai Tseh, President of the Tschibpu (Ministry of Finance), recently memorialized the Emperor-Dowager in regard to the proposals of their Excellencies Wang Ta-shieh, Junior Vice-President of the Waiwupu (late Chinese Minister to Great Britain, who will shortly proceed to London to study British constitutional subjects), and Hu Wei-teh, Chinese Minister to Russia, concerning the reorganization of Chinese currency as stipulated in the Mackay Treaty of 1902. The President states that, after careful consultation with the Government and the various Viceroy and Governor, the suggestions of H.E. Hu about the employment of a foreign expert to act as adviser to the Ministry and the floating of a foreign loan are impracticable, as the financial control of the Empire would be in danger of falling into the hands of foreigners. Prior to the actual establishment of the proposed gold standard in China, the Ministry will endeavour to introduce the following reforms:—

- 1.—The establishment of an office for the investigation of all matters in connexion with this important question.
- 2.—The accumulation of gold.
- 3.—The prohibition of the circulation of notes by Chinese banks.
- 4.—To make agreements with the Powers for the prohibition of the importation of foreign silver bars and dollars into China.
- 5.—To limit the circulation of notes by foreign banks at the various Treaty ports.
- 6.—The increase of the capital of the Hupuyinghong, or Bank of the Ministry of Finance, so that more branches and agencies may be established at all the important cities throughout the country.
- 7.—The limit of the daily output of the copper mints in the various provinces.
- 8.—The coinage of new silver dollars of the same weight and size as the Mexican.
- 9.—The dispatch of reliable officials to Japan to study financial matters with a view to the adoption of Japanese methods in China.
- 10.—The appointment of foreign-educated Chinese financial experts to act as advisers to the Ministry of Finance instead of foreigners, in order to avoid diplomatic disputes in future.

The above were passed by an Imperial Rescript and will be gradually put into force. In a recent memorial to H.E. Yuan Shih-kai of Chihli, the Customs Tiaqi of Tientsin, Mr. Liang, in favour of the flotation of a foreign loan of Tls. 60,000,000 upon the guarantee of the existing rail ways in China, which, he says, can show about Tls. 5,000,000 net profit every year. But this proposal was also rejected by the Government, which is evidently endeavouring hard to avoid foreign loans for any enterprises in the Empire, for fear of international complications.

The Ministry is carefully going through the proposals of Professor Jerks so as to see whether any could be adopted by China.

CLASS DISTINCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A really serious problem in our educational system which threatens to endanger not only the future of our schools, but also to affect adversely the spirit of American democracy by emphasizing class feeling, has been presented to the American parent by the establishment and development of the high school. The situation is just this: Some thirteen or fourteen years ago there sprung up in the high schools of this country secret societies patterned after the college and university fraternities. The inspiration for these came partly from a desire for more social life in the school, and partly from principals, who had found their own college societies a distinct benefit. The high school fraternities were quickly followed by societies, and these organizations thrived harmlessly for a while. They were generally silly, but they were innocuous. As they increased in numbers and were strengthened by a chapter system all over the country, they became a more and more powerful influence, until to-day they are the dominating element in the schools, and any challenge of their supremacy is accompanied by a threatened overturning of all school discipline. To-day educators are practically united in regarding the high school secret society as an elephant on their hands, and they are extremely anxious to rid themselves of it. How, is the question teachers, parents and even lawyers are asking themselves.

The three main charges on which the high school secret society is arraigned are, first, that it is undemocratic; second, that it resists to cheap politics, and third, that it is independent of school control. The National Educational Association investigated the matter, and from the results of the investigation saw fit, at a meeting in 1905, to resolve against such societies, "because they are subversive to the principles of democracy which should prevail in public schools; because they are selfish and tend to narrow the minds and sympathies of the pupils; because they stir up strife and contention; because they are snobbish; because they dissipate energy and proper ambition; because they set up wrong standards; because rewards are not based on merit, but on fraternity vows; because they inculcate a feeling of self-sufficiency among the members; because secondary school boys are too young for club life; because they are expensive and foster habits of extravagance; because they bring politics into the legitimate organization of the school; because they detract interest from study, and because all legitimate elements for good—social, moral and intellectual—which these societies claim to possess can better be supplied in the pupils through the school at large in the form of literary societies and clubs under the sanction and supervision of the faculties."—"From 'Are Secret Societies a Danger to Our High Schools?' by Major Mellius in *Review of Reviews*.

MISSING RIFLES.

FISHERMAN DICTATES TO THE COURT.

At the Police Court, this morning, the master—Chan Cui E of fishing junk No. 12674, was arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, charged with exporting two rifles into China some time this month. Defendant pleaded guilty to the charge.

The arrest of the defendant came about yesterday afternoon under interesting circumstances. A police pinnace was out searching for the pirates, whose attack on the cargo boat *Mai Wo* was reported in our last issue, when the defendant's junk was sighted lying at anchor in Deep Bay. The pinnace went alongside and defendant was asked to produce his licence. This he did. According to the licence he was permitted to carry six rifles to protect himself and his crew, but the fisherman could only produce four when the officer called for them. He was unable to account for the absence of the other two rifles.

His Worship—Where are the other two rifles?
Defendant (haughtily)—It rests with your worship to deal with the case.
His Worship was not to be put off that way. "What happened to the two other rifles?" he demanded.

Defendant, who was far from being frank with the Court, replied that "he had lent them to relatives."

A fine of \$25, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment was imposed. Needless to say the penalty was paid forthwith.

FAIR STOWAWAY IS SMOKED OUT.

JAPANESE GIRL DISCOVERED ON "HONGKONG MARU."

The fumigation of ships with sulphur is intended for the slaughter of rats, but, as the officers of the *Hongkong Maru* discovered on Saturday, says the *San Francisco Chronicle* of Sept. 9, the stringent fumes of the sulphur gas are potent to reveal other things besides dead rodents. In this case it was a pretty female stowaway—a dark-haired and glibly complexioned Japanese girl known as Toma Nagasaki, whose name did not appear on any official register of the ship's company.

This is the story of the discovery of Toma Nagasaki and the confusion of the guilty who hid her away from the too curious eyes of the white man official. Toma was beautiful among the maidens of her country, her teeth were like ivory and her complexion pure gold, but she was a stowaway. She paid no passage money on the white liner from the Orient. Although she was clad in silken kimono, embroidered in butterflies of gold and the blue flowers of the iris, she was only a stowaway in her legal status. So those who admired her ivory teeth and silken robes conspired to hide her away when the customs officials searched the steamer with their dark lanterns, looking even to the nethermost hold for contraband goods. Toma Nagasaki evaded the eyes of the white officials looking for opium and smuggled wares, until a doctor in the uniform of the quarantine service—a bearded man wearing gaudy-bowed spectacles—boarded the *Hongkong Maru* on Saturday to fumigate with sulphur gas and kill the rats.

"It will be useless to fumigate this cabin," Doctor said a quartermaster, as Dr. Drew approached a certain door, and that cabin was passed for a time. But the doctor was persistent and determined to fumigate the whole ship. So the sulphur-pots were lighted after everything had been made tight, and the crew and the quarantine official stood on the deck until the sulphur gas should have done its work of slaughter below.

Then it was that a shrill and female cry reached their ears, and looking over the side of the steamer, they saw the head of the beautiful Toma Nagasaki poking out of a porthole below. Her neck was swathed with towels, for she had planned cleverly to stuff the porthole with these and to keep the sulphur fumes from her clothes. But the device was not good. The pungent fumes leaked through the folds of the towels and got in her eyes and nostrils until she cried out and was discovered.

Toma was rescued from the sulphur fumes, only to be taken ashore by the quarantine doctor and incarcerated in the detention sheds at the Pacific Mail dock, for Toma was a stowaway.

All the officers of the liner professed great surprise when Toma was smoked-out, for they said they had never known that there was a stowaway on the ship.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London—Bank T.T.	.....2 0/2
Do. demand	.....2 5/3 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	.....2 1/3 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	.....2 5/2
America—Bank T.T.	.....50 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	.....2 1/2
India T.T.	.....154 1/2
Do. demand	.....154 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	.....73 1/2
Singapore T.T.	.....12 1/2 prem.
Japan—Bank T.T.	.....100 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	.....124 1/2
1 months' sight L/C	.....2 1/2
3 months' sight L/C	.....2 1/2 9/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	.....5 1/2
1 months' sight do.	.....5 1/2
10 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	.....2 1/2
1 months' sight France	.....2 1/2
6 months' sight	.....2 1/2
1 months' sight Germany	.....2 1/2
10 days' sight	.....2 1/2
Bank of England rate	.....41 1/2
Bank of France	.....31 1/2
Sovereign	.....100 1/2

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON SATURDAY,

the 19th October, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising:—
IVORY CARVINGS, SILK-EMBROIDERED HAND BAGS AND MONEY PURSES, MAKUDZU VASES AND BOWLS, KINKAN SATSUMA VASES, INCEASE BURNERS, BRASSES, AND BRONZE CARVED VASES AND BOWLS, SILK-EMBROIDERED SCREENS, MOTHER-OF-PEARL INLAID SCREENS, KAGI TEA SETS, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [921]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, HULL, LONDON AND STRAIT.

THE Steamship

"GLENLEARN" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd inst. at 11 A.M.

No claims will be recognized if not presented within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [920]

SIX TONS OF BULLION.

TRANSFERRED FROM SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

Six tons of gold, \$3,000,000, were moved through the streets of the city yesterday morning from the Mint to the municipal vault underneath the Western National Bank, at Market and Powell streets, reports the *San Francisco Chronicle* of Sept. 8. All the money in the city treasury, about \$5,500,000, is now gathered in this vault in the basement of the Flood building.

The transfer yesterday was made in a single trip of two stout furniture wagons, but few of the passers-by on the street knew how valuable a load the two wagons bore.

The money, in seventy-five small wooden boxes of inch-and-a-half plank, and each containing \$10,000 in double-eagles, was guarded by six policemen. The coin at the Mint was handled by the Federal employees, who brought it from the Government vaults, ten boxes at a time.

The Federal vault containing the city's mite of \$1,000,000 and 100 times that sum which belongs in Uncle Sam's, was opened sharply at 9 o'clock. City Treasurer Bantel, Auditor Horton, Supervisors Brandenstein and Branner of the Finance Committee, the former Superintendent, Leach, and the present Superintendent, Judge Sweeney, together with minor officials, witnessed the transfer of the money.

A dozen Mint employees handled the coin boxes from the vault, and the city employees received the money at the sidewalk and loaded it into the two wagons.

Taking the six tons of metal from the Mint, loading it on the wagons, transferring it to the Flood building and storing it away in the city's strong chamber in the basement there occupied scarcely two hours. A few curious watchers looked on at the Powell-street corner as the boxes were shoved on to the street elevator and load after load lowered into the basement. The transfer was made without a hitch, and the presence of the six policemen seemed more of a formality than a necessary precaution.

The \$3,000,000 has been stored at the Mint and untouched since shortly after the fire, and yesterday was removed by the municipal authorities upon notice from the retiring Director Leach of the Mint. There was no time yesterday morning, after the trip to the bank, to open and count the money, and this job was postponed until Wednesday morning. It will be the duty of the Treasury, the Auditor, the Finance Committee and a representative of the Mayor to be present when this is done, and to see that the city's funds are intact.

All of the \$5,000,000 is now under the double seal of the Auditor and the Treasurer. This is, each box contains two sacks holding \$20,000 apiece in twenty-dollar pieces, and each sack is sealed with the stamp of both Auditor Horton and Treasurer Bantel affixed. These seals were placed upon the packages at the removal of the fire, and after counting the contents of the sacks to ascertain that each contained \$20,000.

Each pine box, although not ten inches square, weighed 160 pounds, and the coin handlers found a good hard morning's work in transferring and stowing away the city's wealth. A larger transfer of money, the entire \$5,500,000 in the Treasury will, in a few weeks, be taken to the City Hall and stored to the municipal vaults there, whence it was removed after the fire. The workmen were engaged yesterday repairing the outer doors of the main chamber.

Intimations.

LLOYD'S
GREATER BRITAIN PUBLISHING
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COMPILERS AND PUBLISHERS OF THE
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"20th Century Impressions of West Australia."
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"20th Century Impressions of Ceylon."
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And in course of compilation:—
"20th Century Impressions of Hongkong and Treaty Ports."

"20th Century Impressions of Hongkong, Shanghai and Treaty Ports" now in course of compilation.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Company, Limited, desire it to be distinctly understood that no copies of their forthcoming work on Hongkong, Shanghai and Treaty Ports will be obtainable by anyone residing in these countries except by advance subscription in respect of which deposit of not less than one half shall have been paid before the book goes to press. No copy will be delivered in the United Kingdom, or in any other part of the world until after the issue required locally has been despatched from London and then only under the following guarantee, signed by the purchaser:—
"I, of being desirous of purchasing a copy of Twentieth Century Impressions of Hongkong, Shanghai and Treaty Ports, hereby undertake, as a condition of the purchase, that I will neither take nor send the book, directly or indirectly, to any part of the territory to which it relates."

A printed slip setting forth the conditions under which the book is sold will also be inserted in every copy that is not intended for use in Hongkong, Shanghai or the Treaty Ports.

LLOYD'S GREATER BRITAIN PUBLISHING Co., LD.
38, Queen's Road, Central.

PRESS REVIEWS OF PREVIOUS WORKS:

"The Guardian," July 10, 1907:
Books of Reference.
"It would be difficult to find a book of reference more trustworthy or more complete."
"The Times Literary Supplement," July 12, 1907:

"Twentieth Century Impressions of Ceylon is, perhaps, not a very appropriate title for a book which aims at conveying a something very much more than mere impressions. The volume is extremely handsome and ornamental, the illustrations are magnificent, the paper excellent, the binding is magnificent, the paper excellent, the illustrations, which are said to number 3,000, admirably executed. There is much valuable information regarding tea and rubber cultivation, pearl fisheries, and every branch of trade and industry practised in the island."

"The Spectator," June 1, 1907:
"Twentieth Century Impressions of Ceylon" (Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Company, Limited). This very sumptuous volume, with its 267 quarto pages and its illustrative photographs numbering nearly 3,000 is well worth of its cost."

"The Scotsman," May 23, 1907:
"... Yet by whatever biographical name it is described, it is an invaluable compendium of facts and figures, for enquirers specially interested in the present state of Ceylon and its material features, it should be added; reflects credit upon everyone concerned in its production."

"The Morning Post," June 29, 1907:
"This is done in this case, for you shall not think of anything which might be worth knowing about India's Pearl-Drop and be disappointed in finding information about it."

"The Daily News," July 9, 1907:
"Every aspect of the island, historical, commercial, political and legal, and so forth has been treated, and in each case the subject has been entrusted to an expert."

"The Financial News," July 15th, 1907.
(Reviewed by Percy F. Martin, F.R.G.S.)

"It has long been a reproach among publishers that, amid the heterogeneous collection of literature which continually pours forth from the press, little or no attention is devoted to the numerous interests which our own colonies possess and concerning which the general public have—and can obtain—little or no information. To a great extent this omission is repaired by the occasional issue of such works as 'Twentieth Century Impressions of Ceylon, its History, People, Commerce, Industries and Resources,' edited by Mr. Arnold Wright, and published by Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Company, Limited, Tudor Street, E. C. Comprehensive as the subtitle of this handsome volume is, it by no means fails to justify itself in the subject matter treated. No phase of history, life or industry of or in the beautiful 'Pearl-drop of India'—Ceylon has been not inaptly termed—is overlooked, and the same scrupulous and discriminating care which has characterised other publications emanating from the same source is observable in this."

"The Ceylon Independent," July 13th, 1907:
"No expense has seemingly been spared in its preparation to achieve a satisfactory result, one that would reflect credit both on the Colony and the producers."

"Times of Ceylon," July 17th, 1907:
"The book forms a most useful directory to the business houses in the port and to the commercial industry of the island generally. In this way it should serve a very useful purpose. In concluding a lengthy, but far from complete, running review on this monumental book on Ceylon, we once gain take the opportunity of complimenting all concerned on the careful and thorough manner in which it has been produced from the first page to the last. There is not the slightest evidence of hasty work anywhere, on the contrary every page bears ample testimony of the admirable character of the supervision over the production both in London and in Ceylon."

"The West Australian," Aug. 7th, 1907:
"It is remarkable for the completeness with which the labour involved in its compilation has been carried out."

"London Daily Telegraph," April 6th, 1906:
"Twentieth Century Impressions of Natal is a splendid volume worthy of its great subject. It is a mine of information."

Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [908]

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OF PUBLICATIONS.

THE
ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LD.

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR

BABY GRANDS



BY

STEINWAY,

HAAKE,

WINKELMANN,

& Co., & Co., & Co.

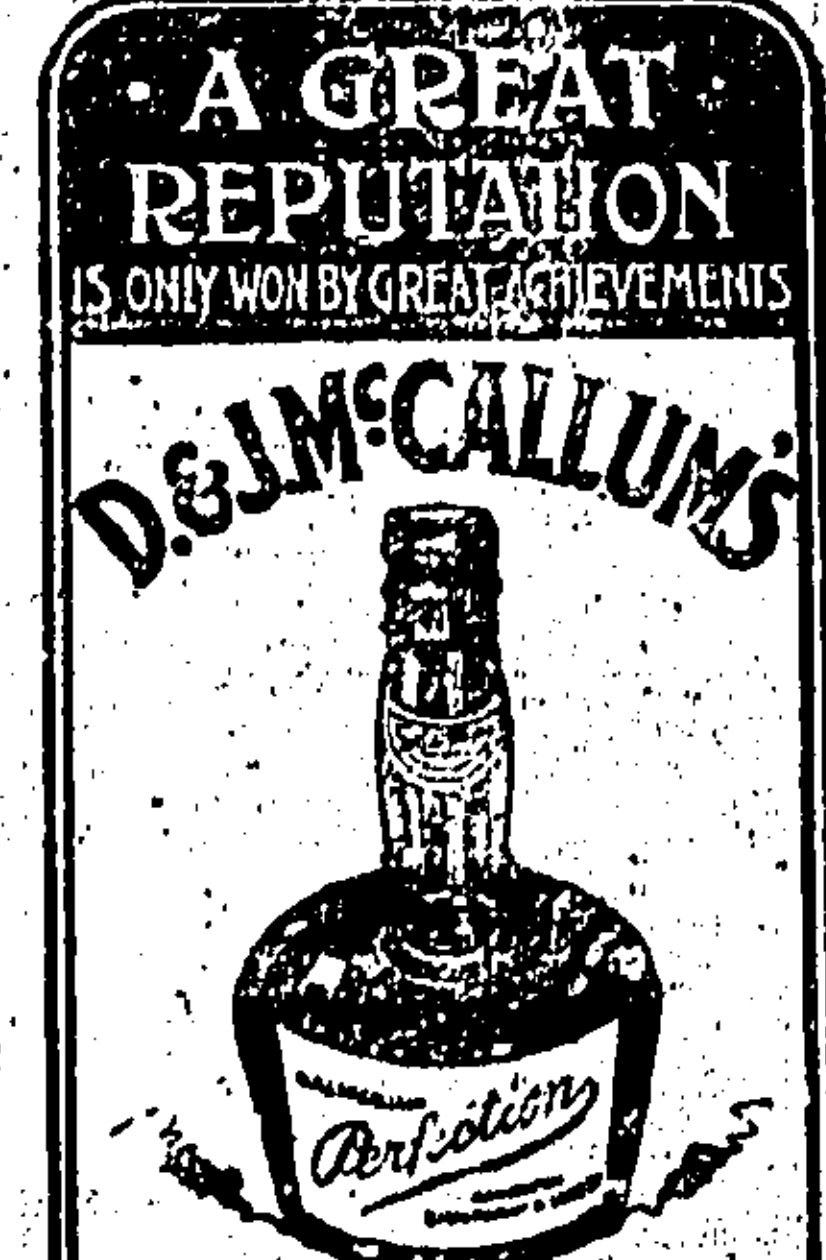
Prices from \$750.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907. [93]

IF YOU KNOW A GOOD
"SCOTCH"
WHEN YOU TASTE IT YOU WILL
APPRECIATE THE MANY GOOD
QUALITIES
OF

D. & J. McCALLUM'S
"PERFECTION"
WHISKY.

IT IS ALL SCOTCH AND THE BEST OF
ALL SCOTCH.
WHAT MORE NEED BE SAID?
YOUR WINE MERCHANT HAS IT OR
WILL GET IT FOR YOU.

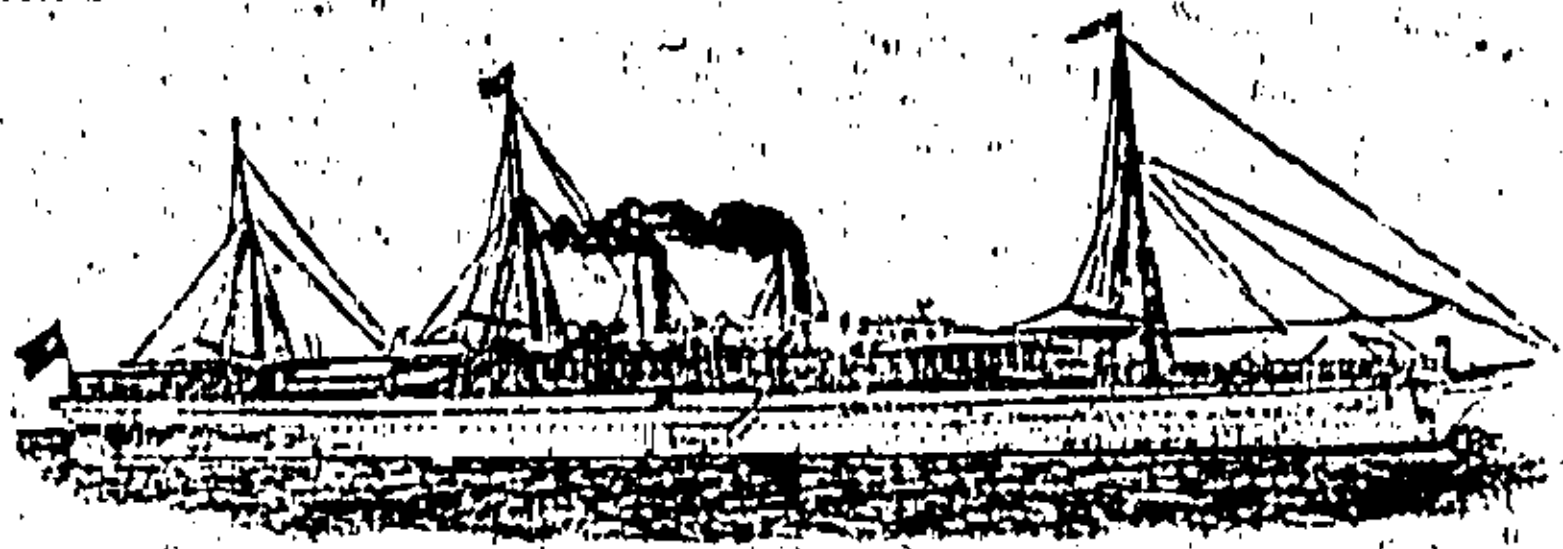


"A GREAT
REPUTATION
IS ONLY WON BY GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS"
D. & J. McCALLUM'S
"PERFECTION"
SCOTCH WHISKY
HAS A WORLDWIDE REPUTATION
FOR EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY
FOUNDED ON THE EXPERIENCE
OF ITS CONSUMERS—
That is Why
WHEN ONCE TRIED IT IS ALWAYS
PREFERRED TO OTHER BRANDS
SIMPLY A CASE OF QUALITY &
FLAVOUR.

Sole Agents:
H. PRICE & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
12, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [94]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line," Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	5,000	THURSDAY, Oct. 24th	Nov. 11th
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	5,100	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th	Nov. 30th
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	5,000	THURSDAY, Nov. 21st	Dec. 6th
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	5,000	THURSDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 6th
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	5,100	THURSDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 3rd

"EMPERESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.10. Hongkong to London, Intermediate only via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £42.

First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "EMPERESS" carries "Intermediate" passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all ports and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China
Corner Pender Street and Praya.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"CHONGKONG"	THURSDAY, 17th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUEN-SANG"	FRIDAY, 18th Oct., 4 P.M.
CEBU	"YUEN-SANG"	SATURDAY, 19th Oct., Noon.
TIENSIN	"CHONGKONG"	TUESDAY, 22nd Oct., 4 P.M.
SWATOW	"CHONGKONG"	THURSDAY, 24th Oct., Noon.
MANILA	"YUEN-SANG"	FRIDAY, 25th Oct., 4 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

	Single	Return
Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class	\$ 65	\$100
Penang	85	130
Calcutta	105	250

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & TIENSIN	"KUEICHO"	17th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	"FOOHO"	18th " daylight.
CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	18th " 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"CHILU"	19th " daylight.
SWATOW, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"KUEICHO"	19th " 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"KUEICHO"	19th " "
MANILA	"TAMING"	22nd " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & COLONIES	"TAIYUAN"	26th " "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	29th " "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YUEN-SANG"	1st Nov., 4 P.M.
KOBÉ	"TAIYUAN"	25th " "

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Kates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon and ships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO	2540	Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 19th Oct. 1907
RUBI	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 26th Oct. 1907

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1907.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.
AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship "OCEAN MONARCH" To sail On the 2nd November, 1907.

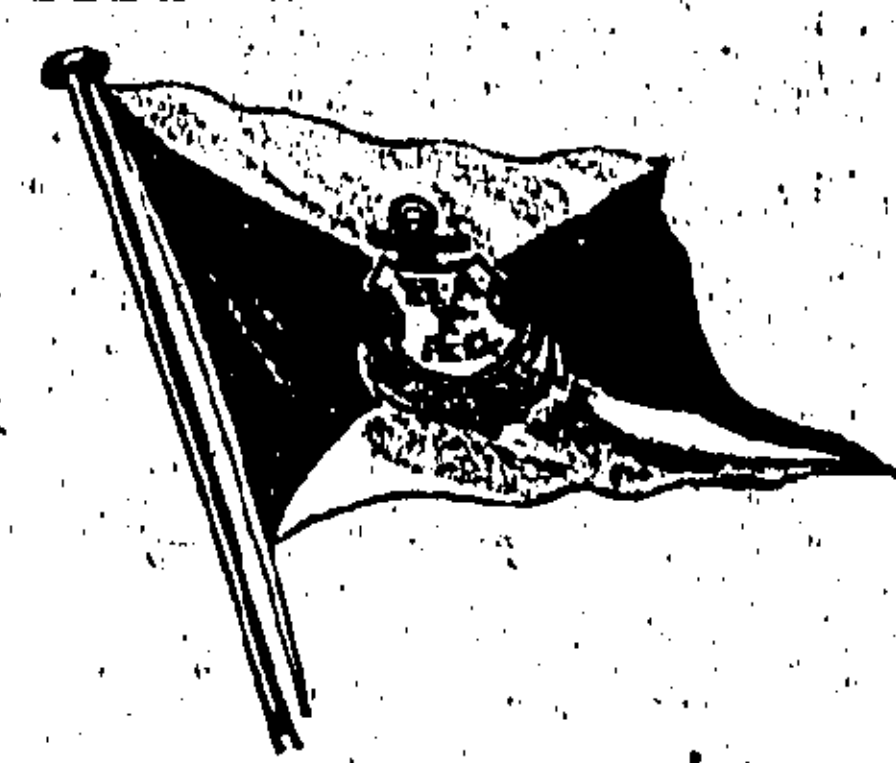
For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General & Agents.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1907

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



150 Ocean Steamers

with

912,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA, HABSBURG, HOHENSTAUFEN, SILESIA, SCANDIA.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY
LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, HAMBURG.
NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

SILESIA	2nd Nov.
SCANDIA	2nd Dec.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1907.

Homeward.

HOHENSTAUFEN	30th Oct.
SILESIA	11th Dec.
SCANDIA	8th Jan., 1908.

[3]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
VIA
MOJI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
Kumeric	6,232	D. Baird	25th Oct.
Shawmut	9,000	E. V. Roberts	6th Nov.

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The two-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th October, 1907. [12]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE"

Captain Helms will be despatched at above, on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

A/B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. [882]

FOR VLADIVOSTOK.

THE Steamship

"GULF OF VENICE"

will be despatched for VLADIVOSTOK (via SHANGHAI), on or about 30th October.

For Freight and further Particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1907. [911]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA:

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

BETWEEN

HONGKONG, CALLAO

AND

IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS

(KARATSU, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA).

With option to call at MEXICAN and other Coast ports.

Steamers Tons To sail

KATHERINE PARK 5,000 About End of Nov.

KASATO MARU 5,100 Sometime in March, 1908.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA,
Manager,
Yokohama.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907. [15]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

* This steamer has excellent Saloon Accommodation for First-class Passengers at moderate rates.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. [64]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Five New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.

Meals \$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. [61]

For Sale.

KUHN & KOMOR'S

ART CURIOS STORE

will be RE-OPENED on the 7th inst., at No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD (under Consaught Hotel),

AND

A CLEARANCE SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

will be held to the END OF THIS MONTH.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1907. [888]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,

LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of

COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.

Cargo will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Jan., 1907. [135]

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER

NEEDS NOW DESPAIR.

but only after a doctor's bill or fall into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and

and even "cure" himself without the knowledge of a "good party." By the introduction of

"THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY"

THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in the department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been moribund, dragging out a miserable existence.

"THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges, suppurating infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases."

"THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcers, piles and swellings of the joints, and all those conditions which are the result of impure blood, and which are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure."

"THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and incapacity for business or pleasure, low of spirits, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, &c., which have been previously ignored, because no remedy to cure or even relieve."

"THERAPION No. 4—A Sovereign Remedy for all the above conditions, and for all the other ailments which are the result of impure blood, and which are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure."

"THERAPION No. 5—A Sovereign Remedy for all the above conditions, and for all the other ailments which are the result of impure blood, and which are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure."

"THERAPION No. 6—A Sovereign Remedy for all the above conditions, and for all the other ailments which are the result of impure blood, and which are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure."

"THERAPION No. 7—A Sovereign Remedy for all the above conditions, and for all the other ailments which are the result of impure blood, and which are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure."

"THERAPION No. 8—A Sovereign Remedy for all the above conditions, and for all the other ailments which are the result of impure blood, and which are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure."

"THERAPION No. 9—A Sovereign Remedy for all the above conditions, and for all the other ailments which are the result of impure blood, and which are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure."

"THERAPION No. 10—A Sovereign Remedy for all the above conditions, and for all the other ailments which are the result of impure blood, and which are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure."

"THERAPION No. 11—A Sovereign Remedy for all the above conditions, and for all the other ailments which are the result of impure blood, and which are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure."

"THERAPION No. 12—A Sovereign Remedy for all the above conditions, and for all the other ailments which are the result of impure blood, and which are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure."

"THERAPION No. 13—A Sovereign Remedy for all the above conditions, and for all the other ailments which are the result of impure blood, and which are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure."

"THERAPION No. 14—A Sovereign Remedy for all the above conditions, and for all the other ailments which are the result of impure blood, and which are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure."

"THERAPION No. 15—A Sovereign Remedy for all the above conditions, and for all the other ailments which are the result of impure blood, and which are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure."

"THERAPION No. 16—A Sovereign Remedy for all the above conditions, and for all the other ailments which are the result of impure blood, and which are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure."

"THERAPION No. 17—A Sovereign Remedy for all the above conditions, and for all the other ailments which are the result of impure blood, and which are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure."

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"THERAPION No. 22—A Sovereign Remedy for all the above conditions, and for all the other ailments which are the result of impure blood, and which are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure."

"THERAPION No. 23—A Sovereign Remedy for all the above conditions, and for all the other ailments which are the result of impure blood, and which are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure."

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 11th October, 100 cts. per \$ Max.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B. 20

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 20

" Roast—Shiu 20

" Breast—Ngau Lam 15

" Soup, Tong Yuk 15

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 20

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 20

" Sausages—Ngau Yik Ching 20

" Bullock's Brains— " Know 20

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 20

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li 20

" Head—Ngau Tau 20

" Heart—Ngau Sum 20

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 20

" Feet—Ngau Keok 20

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 20

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,797,167	\$1.15/- for 1 year ending 30.6.07 @ ex	2 1/2 %	\$650 buyers
Do.	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000		2 1/2 3/16 = \$16.24		\$645 b. new is, London £72.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	60,000	£7	£6	\$12,735	\$71,293	\$1 (London 3/16) for 1903		\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	14,000	£250	£50	\$1,675,000	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$270
North China Insurance Company, Limited	1,000	£15	£5	\$110,000	Tls. 185,529	Interim of 7/16 for account 1906 @ ex	6 1/2 %	Tls. 75 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	£250	£100	\$3,000,000	\$1,460,400	Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and	5 1/2 %	\$760 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	£100	£60	\$80,000	\$461,467	Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and	7 1/2 %	\$165 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$20,000	\$362,980	\$1 and bonus \$2 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$86
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	£250	£50	\$1,000,000	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	13 1/2 %	\$300 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000	\$365	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	Nil	\$4 for year ending 30.6.07	10 1/2 %	\$371
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$150,000	\$27,101	\$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$27 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$300,000	£3,694	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2 1/2 = \$1.74 per share	3 1/2 %	\$241 sellers
Do. (Deferred)	60,000							\$29 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 13,327	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1907	12 %	Tls. 45 sales
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000	£17,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8 for a/c 1907)	11 %	Tls. 48 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000			4 1/2 %	£439
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$137	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907	4 1/2 %	\$21 sales
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	£8,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 48 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	£100	£100	\$1,000,000	£9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	8 %	\$100 sa. and b.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	£100	£100	\$700,000		\$1 for 1907		\$21
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	£100	£100	\$700,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	4 1/2 %	Tls. 87 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000	£12,546	Interim of 1/16 for a/c year ending 28.2.07	4 %	Tls. 151 sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$500,000	£11,358	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		\$91
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	£25	£25	\$450,000	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	10 1/2 %	\$17
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	£50	£50	\$500,000	£3,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 %	\$671
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	£50	£50	\$500,000	\$491,580	\$4 for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907	8 %	\$102
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 5,570,000	£10,459	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907	4 %	Tls. 73
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 3,600,000	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	9 %	Tls. 2021
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,500,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 144 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 103
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	£25	£25	\$250,000	\$10,908	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	9 1/2 %	\$23 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	£15	£15	\$751,845	£1,178	\$1.80 for 1906	13 %	\$14
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	£50	£50	\$600,000	\$10,925	\$4 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	10 %	\$100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$35,218	Interim of \$3 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$96
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$11,567	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$101 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	1,000	£50	£50	\$500,000	\$1,089	\$2 1/2 for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$36
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 3,900,000	Tls. 61,978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 101 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	£50	£50	\$625,000	\$1,519	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th	8 1/2 %	\$48
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.10.1906	16 1/2 %	Tls. 60 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000	\$14,169	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	4 1/2 %	\$104
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	11 1/2 %	Tls. 53
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 31,469	Tls. 8 for 1906	8 1/2 %	Tls. 90
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 3,500,000	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	17 1/2 %	Tls. 2871 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£2/6	£2/6	\$1,290	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	161
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$12,000	£653	\$3 for 1905		\$20 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	£12	£12	\$120,000	Nil	\$1 for 1904		\$10 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 200,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905		Tls. 55 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	£25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.05		16 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$855	80 cents for 1906	9 %	\$9 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	£7 1/2	£6	\$187,500	\$2,974	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.07	7 1/2 %	\$161 ex div.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 1/2 %	\$1 1/2 buyers
Hall & Halls, Limited	21,000	£20	£20	\$420,000	£15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	11 1/2 %	\$201 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000	\$2,953	\$1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	7 %	\$144 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£25	£25	\$125,000	\$4,361	Interim of \$4 for year ending June 30th 1907	9 1/2 %	\$40
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$4,212	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 %	\$451 buyers
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouw-erfplaat in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 2,500,000	Tls. 10,374	Third interim of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 22 1/2	9 %	Tls. 337 sales
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	\$2,655	for a/c 1907	8 1/2 %	\$12 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000		\$1 per sh. or period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 1907		\$2 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	27,500	\$10	\$10	\$275,000	Dr. P. 34,374	None		\$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,200,000	Tls. 7,990	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 105 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 270,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1905		Tls. 35
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 450,000	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906		Tls. 66 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 600,000	Tls. 7,843	Interim of Tls. 5 for a/c 1907	8 1/2 %	Tls. 115 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	\$163,500	Tls. 85,592	Interim of 15/- for account 1907		Tls. 310 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,000	£20	£20	\$140,000	\$41,934	Interim of 1 1/3 for account 1907		\$22
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	£5	£5	\$100,000	\$478	None		\$6
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 201	40 cents for year ending 31.12.07	6 1/2 %	Tls. 97
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$349	First year		\$12
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and 1 1/2 on 100 Founders shares for year ending 31.5.07	8 %	\$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$5,483	Final of 40 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$11
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$41	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1907		\$54 buyers

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Mails.

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The S.S. "YARBA"

Captain Seller, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 29th October, at 1 P.M.
Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports, and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo.
Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. ERNEST SIMON, 12th Nov.
S.S. TONKIN, 26th Nov.
S.S. POLYNESIE, 10th Dec.
S.S. TOURANE, 24th Dec.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. (10)

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)
The Steamship

"HEADLEY"
will be despatched for the above Port, on or about SATURDAY, the 26th October.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. (135)

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